CHAPTER 9-A (NEW CHAPTER 10)

The Fatal Fault with Special Relativity
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In the previous chapter 9 it was shown that the Twin Paradox conclusively proved that special relativity was an impossible theory. However, there is an even more positive way to prove that the theory is impossible, simply by showing that the assumptions made in the theory will not produce the results that Einstein assumed they would. This proof is so elementary and obvious that it stuns the mind to realize that not one scientist has ever exposed it in over 100 years.

The fundamental assumption of the Special Theory of Relativity (SR) is that *every* light beam travels at the same velocity *c* with respect to *every* observer's frame of reference that is moving with constant velocity, regardless of the velocities of those moving frames. This is referred to as the "constant-velocity" property of light, a concept that has become a cornerstone of modern-day science. However, even though in certain respects this property of light appears to be true, it is impossible to be caused by the reasons assumed by Einstein in his special relativity, explained as follows:

If the velocities of two light beams simultaneously traveling in opposite directions in an initial observer's reference frame are both *c* with respect to that frame, the classical law of the addition of vectors mandates that within another reference frame moving in-line with the direction of motion of the two light beams at the velocity *v* with respect to the initial frame, the two light-beam velocities should be *c - v* and *c + v* when measured with respect to the moving frame. The sole purpose of SR is to explain this obvious problem with the constant-velocity assumption. In this regard, then, SR assumes that within every reference frame that is moving with respect to the initial frame, time rate-of-flow undetectably slows down (i.e., the Lorentz contraction of time) and linear dimensions undetectably contract (i.e., the FitzGerald contraction of length) with respect to those same parameters within the initial frame, in exactly the right amounts to make the velocities of the assumed *c - v* and *c + v* light beams both *c* when measured with respect to the moving frame, ***which they will not do!*** Note that if—in the moving frame—either the physical length of the path over which the light beams are traveling, or time rate-of-flow over that path, is shortened, it will appear to cause ***both*** oppositely traveling beams to speed up; however, the faster *c + v* beam is already traveling faster than *c* and hence the contractions cannot possibly produce the desired results.

Note that since the two light beams are traveling *simultaneously* in opposite directions, time rate-of-flow and/or linear dimensions would have to contract for the slower *c - v* beam and expand for the faster *c + v* beam in order to convert them both to *c*, and both the contraction and expansion would have to occur simultaneously: an obvious impossibility. It can thus be seen that SR is nothing but a vague, impossible theory: the product of a disordered mind. There is

no combination of contractions of either time, or physical dimensions, that can *simultaneously* cause a $c - v$ velocity beam to speed up and a $c + v$ velocity beam to slow down while traveling over the same path.

If one carefully reviews how SR became accepted, one will find that it was not done through rigorous scientific proof, but rather through operation of The-Emperor's-New-Clothes syndrome, as explained in Chapter 12. Since the reasons put forth in special relativity do not explain why the velocity of light appears to be the same value c with respect to various moving, physical reference frames, the question then becomes: What causes this perplexing property of light? There is only one rational explanation for this property of light and that is that the physical medium that conducts light also interacts with physical matter in such a manner as to maintain the medium in equilibrium with the physical matter, as originally believed by Michelson in 1887 (see Chapter 6). A description of this medium is contained in Chapter 18, where it is referred to as the Universal Energy Field (UEF), composed of elementary particles of mass in motion that obey Newton's laws of motion and interact with physical matter. The medium is shown to not only provide the rational alternative to SR, but also explains the phenomena of both light and gravity, as well as many of the as-yet unresolved problems in modern-day science.

EPILOGUE TO CHAPTER 9-A

First, although the accepted concept is that the Lorentz time-dilation equation as computed by Lorentz from the Michelson-Morley experiment produces a time slow-down in a moving frame, it actually produces a time speed-up as explained in Chapter 7. Since Einstein simply adopted this equation for his use in his special relativity, special relativity has always been wrong in assuming that time slows down in a moving reference frame: it would speed up in accordance with this equation. However, since time is uniform throughout the universe—as explained in Chapter 3—the Lorentz time-dilation equation has no rational meaning, either in the context assumed by Lorentz with regard to a reference frame traveling through an assumed stationary aether, or in Einstein's assumed context of one reference frame moving with a relative velocity with respect to another reference frame.

Secondly, the Lorentz time-dilation and the FitzGerald contraction of length equations were each derived to independently be sufficient to resolve the unexpected null results of the Michelson-Morley experiment; they were not derived to be used together. Why Einstein assumed in his special relativity that they both had to act together was never explained.